

Content available at: https://www.ipinnovative.com/open-access-journals

# IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology

Journal homepage: https://www.ijlsit.org/



## **Review Article**

## The timeless relevance of libraries in the age of artificial intelligence: A review

## Suryakanth Halburgi<sup>1</sup>, Prashant Mukarambi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Library, BLDE (Deemed to be University), Vijayapura, Karnataka, India



#### ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 18-07-2023
Accepted 28-10-2023
Available online 16-01-2024

Keywords:
Timeless
Relevance
Libraries
Age of Artificial Intelligence
Information Access

#### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Libraries have a history dating back centuries, serving as guardians of knowledge and fostering intellectual growth. Libraries have long been a cornerstone of human civilization, serving as repositories of knowledge, cultural hubs, and learning centers. However, in the age of artificial intelligence (AI), some have questioned the relevance of libraries. This article explores the timeless relevance of libraries in an era marked by rapid technological advancements.

**Materials and Methods:** The article uses a qualitative method and draws on a review of academic articles, studies, and case studies about libraries, artificial intelligence (AI), and digitalization. The analysis focuses on the historical importance of libraries, the challenges they confront in the age of AI, and prospective approaches to incorporating AI into library services.

**Result:** Libraries play a vital role in fostering these skills, offering a range of resources and educational programs to help individuals navigate the digital landscape effectively. Librarians, with their expertise, guide users in assessing the credibility of online sources, understanding data privacy, and developing information literacy skills. By promoting digital literacy, libraries empower individuals to make informed decisions in the age of AI, mitigating the risks associated with misinformation and algorithmic biases.

Conclusion: Libraries remain relevant and essential in our society. Beyond their role as knowledge repositories, libraries promote critical thinking, digital literacy, community engagement, and equitable access to information. As we navigate the complexities of the digital age, libraries continue to serve as intellectual and social sanctuaries, fostering human connections and preserving the values that make us uniquely human.

This is an Open Access (OA) journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: reprint@ipinnovative.com

## 1. Introduction

Libraries have been around for centuries, protecting knowledge and promoting intellectual development. With the rapid advancements in technology, particularly the rise of AI, the role of libraries in the digital age may need to be clarified. This article aims to examine the enduring significance of libraries, emphasizing their continued relevance despite the transformative impact of AI. By understanding and leveraging the capabilities of AI, libraries

E-mail address: surya0142.sh@gmail.com (S. Halburgi).

can reinforce their mission and remain vital community resources. While AI has undoubtedly transformed various aspects of our lives, libraries remain vital for several reasons. Firstly, libraries continue to provide access to a diverse range of resources, including books, periodicals, and multimedia materials. This accessibility fosters inclusivity and ensures that knowledge is not limited to those with digital means. Libraries are essential community spaces promoting collaboration, interaction, and engagement. In an era dominated by digital communication, libraries offer physical environments where individuals can learn, share ideas, and engage in meaningful discussions. Libraries

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Dept. of Library, Government First Grade College, Bhalki, Karnataka, India

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author.

play a critical role in preserving cultural heritage and promoting digital literacy. They serve as guardians of historical documents, manuscripts, and other valuable artifacts, ensuring their longevity for future generations. Additionally, libraries facilitate digital literacy programs, helping individuals navigate the complexities of the digital world and harness the power of AI for personal and professional growth.

## 2. Materials and Methods

Using a qualitative approach, the article reviews academic papers, research papers, and case studies related to libraries, AI, and digitization. The focus is on the history of libraries, challenges facing libraries in the era of AI, and potential ways to integrate AI into library services. This article thoroughly analyzes libraries' value by combining prior research and professional comments.

## 3. Review Literature

In an era dominated by rapid technological advancements and the rise of artificial intelligence (AI), the role and relevance of libraries are diminishing. However, a closer examination reveals that libraries hold immense significance in the digital age. This article aims to review the existing literature and explore the timeless relevance of libraries despite the advent of AI. By incorporating pertinent intext citations, we will delve into the multifaceted aspects highlighting libraries' continued importance in an AI-driven society.

## 3.1. Information retrieval and knowledge organization

Libraries have long served as knowledge repositories, providing users access to vast books, journals, and other resources. In the age of AI, algorithms and search engines have made information retrieval seemingly effortless. However, these automated processes often need more depth and contextual understanding libraries offer. (Anderson, 2019). Librarians' expertise in knowledge organization and classification remains unparalleled, enabling users to navigate and discover information more effectively.

Digital Literacy and Access: While AI technologies have enhanced digital access to information, the digital divide persists, limiting equal access to knowledge. Libraries play a pivotal role in bridging this divide, ensuring everyone, regardless of socioeconomic status, has access to information and digital resources (Omran, 2020). Through initiatives such as public computer centers and digital literacy programs, libraries empower individuals to develop essential digital skills, navigate online platforms, and critically evaluate information (Smith, B. R,2020). Thus, libraries continue fostering digital inclusion and promoting equitable knowledge access in the AI era.

Preservation of Cultural Heritage: Libraries have long been custodians of cultural heritage, preserving historical documents, manuscripts, and rare artifacts. <sup>1–5</sup>

## 3.2. Community engagement and lifelong learning

Beyond knowledge repositories, libraries serve as vibrant community spaces that foster engagement, learning, and collaboration. Despite the proliferation of online platforms, physical libraries remain vital community hubs where individuals can gather, participate in workshops, attend lectures, and engage in meaningful discussions (Gostimirović, 2023). Libraries provide platforms for lifelong learning, supporting individuals of all ages in their educational pursuits. Through book clubs, author talks, and educational programs, libraries create social connections and facilitate the exchange of ideas, which AI cannot replicate.

The advent of AI may have transformed how we access and interact with information, but libraries continue to embody timeless relevance in an AI-driven society. Through their expertise in information retrieval and organization, libraries ensure the reliability and accuracy of resources. Libraries bridge the digital divide by promoting digital literacy and equitable access to knowledge. They preserve cultural heritage and provide serendipitous discoveries that enrich our world understanding. Moreover, libraries remain indispensable community spaces that foster engagement, learning, and collaboration. As the literature reviewed in this article highlights, libraries possess enduring qualities that make them indispensable in the age of AI. 6-9

## 4. Concepts of Artificial Intelligence

The phrase "artificial intelligence" frequently conjures pictures of talking robots or computers. An area of computer science known as artificial intelligence focuses on how computers learn (machine learning), interpret information, and perceive the world through their eyes, including character recognition, image analysis, 3D perception, and eye function modeling. It also includes speech recognition, speech production, understanding and use of natural language (native language processing), and expert systems, which are gaining more and more attention. According to Williams (2019, The Impact of AI on Library Services, Information Technology, and Libraries), artificial intelligence is the programming and development of computers to execute tasks requiring human intelligence, such as speech recognition, decision-making, visual perception, language translation, conversing, and emotional feelings. (Johnson, 2021). 10,11

(Keshav, 2020)claimed that the research and development of computer systems or machines are part of the subject of artificial intelligence. That displays some aspects of human information, such as learning

new ideas and tasks, reasoning about a task and reaching beneficial conclusions, processing natural language, understanding and perceiving visual scenes, etc. The Turing test, created by Alan Turing in the 1950s, can be used to gauge computers' intelligence, even though this approach has issues and criticisms. However, according to (Cunha, 2018), the artificial intelligence of computers or other machines can be either powerful or weak. Artificial solid intelligence allows computers to think and act like people, and it also allows them to learn from their mistakes. <sup>12–14</sup>

## 5. Timeless Relevance of Libraries in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

- 1. Libraries are essential pillars of society. Libraries have always been essential pillars of society, facilitating all individuals' access to information and knowledge. In the AI age, libraries play a vital role in several ways. Firstly, they serve as custodians of human knowledge, preserving cultural heritage and ensuring that historical records are safeguarded for future generations. Despite the prevalence of digital archives, physical libraries provide tangible experiences, fostering a sense of connection to the past and enabling a deeper understanding of human history.
- 2. Libraries contribute to community engagement and social cohesion: They serve as inclusive spaces where people can gather, interact, and exchange ideas. Libraries offer programs and events that unite diverse communities, promoting dialogue, understanding, and cultural enrichment. In an AI-driven world, where human connection is sometimes overlooked, libraries act as vital hubs for fostering interpersonal relationships and nurturing a sense of belonging.
- 3. Libraries play a crucial role in mitigating the potential biases of AI systems: As AI algorithms become increasingly prevalent in decision-making processes, there is a growing concern about the perpetuation of biases within these systems. Libraries can act as trusted intermediaries, curating information from diverse sources and providing unbiased perspectives. By offering access to a wide range of resources, libraries enable individuals to critically evaluate information and make informed decisions, thus counteracting the potential pitfalls of AI-generated content.
- 4. Libraries empower individuals by promoting critical thinking and lifelong learning: In an era where information is abundant but often fragmented, libraries serve as gateways to knowledge, guiding users through the vast digital landscape. They equip individuals with the necessary skills to navigate and assess information effectively, encouraging intellectual curiosity and fostering lifelong learning habits. Libraries provide guidance and support, ensuring that individuals can

adapt to technological advancements and harness the benefits of AI while maintaining a human-centric approach.

## 6. Results

- 1. Preserving Human Knowledge: Libraries have been guardians of human knowledge for centuries and continue to hold immense value in the digital age. While the internet provides instant access to vast amounts of information, it is often plagued by inaccuracies, biases, and the transient nature of online content. On the other hand, libraries curate carefully selected resources, ensuring the preservation of accurate, reliable, and verified information. They serve as repositories of our collective history, culture, and scientific achievements, safeguarding them for future generations. In an era of AI-generated content, libraries offer an anchor of truth and authenticity.
- 2. Promoting Digital Literacy and Critical Thinking:
  As AI increasingly integrates into various aspects of our lives, digital literacy and critical thinking skills are more crucial than ever. Libraries play a vital role in fostering these skills, offering a range of resources and educational programs to help individuals navigate the digital landscape effectively. Librarians, with their expertise, guide users in assessing the credibility of online sources, understanding data privacy, and developing information literacy skills. By promoting digital literacy, libraries empower individuals to make informed decisions in the age of AI, mitigating the risks associated with misinformation and algorithmic biases.
- 3. Community Engagement and Collaboration:
  Libraries have long been community hubs, serving as gathering places for individuals of all backgrounds. In the age of AI, where technology can sometimes isolate people, libraries foster a sense of belonging and community. They provide physical spaces where people can engage in face-to-face interactions, share ideas, and collaborate on projects. Libraries also organize various events, workshops, and discussions, encouraging intellectual discourse and fostering social connections. By embracing technology while retaining their role as community centers, libraries bridge the gap between the digital and physical worlds, ensuring that no one is left behind in the digital revolution.
- 4. Equitable Access to Knowledge: In a world where access to technology and information is not evenly distributed, libraries serve as crucial equalizers. They provide free access to a wide range of resources, including books, e-books, research databases, and digital tools, ensuring that everyone, regardless of their socioeconomic background, can benefit from the knowledge available. Libraries offer a lifeline

to those who may not have internet access or cannot afford expensive digital subscriptions. In the age of AI, where algorithms can perpetuate biases and inequalities, libraries stand as beacons of equal opportunity, promoting inclusivity and bridging the digital divide.

## 7. Conclusion

In the era of artificial intelligence, libraries have demonstrated their enduring usefulness. The way we access and consume information has changed as a result of the digital revolution, but libraries have embraced technology and made adjustments to stay important institutions in our society. They have developed into access points to enormous digital archives, providing a wealth of materials and services to supplement the powers of artificial intelligence.

As curators of collections that preserve our society's history and culture, libraries act as guardians of knowledge. In addition to encouraging a sense of community and intellectual discovery, they offer people a physical location where they may interact with books, study materials, and interactive technologies. <sup>15–19</sup> Libraries stand as dependable sources, providing their users with fair and trustworthy information in an age of information overload and algorithmic prejudice.

## 8. Source of Funding

None.

## 9. Conflict of Interest

None.

#### References

- Anderson J. Libraries as Curated and Organized Information Providers: Ensuring Reliable and Accurate Sources for Users; 2019. Available from: https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED570948.pdf.
- Omran S. Electronic publishing through smart applications between reality and the future and its impact on publishing institutions. *Int J Libr Inf Sci.* 2020;7(2):248–302.
- Smith BR. Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Librarianship. *Libr Q*. 2020;75(2):187–202.
- 4. Gostimirović L, Gostimirović S. Innovativeness and Modern Trends in Higher-Educational Institutions and Libraries as Units of Their

- Structure Teme. J Soc Sci. 2023;16(4):1089-101.
- Williams CD, Miller EF. The Impact of AI on. Libr Serv Inf Technol Libr. 2019;35(4):567–78.
- 6. Johnson A. Libraries in the Digital. Age J Inf Sci. 2021;45(3):321-35.
- Keshav M, Julien L, Miezel J. The Role of Technology in Era 5.0 in the Development of Arabic Language in the World of. *Educ J Int Lingua Technol*. 2022;1(2):79–98.
- Cunha MB, Aparac-Jelušić T. Libraries in the Age of Artificial Intelligence International Conference on Theory and Practice of Digital Libraries; 2018. p. 1–13.
- Gasparini A, Kautonen H. Understanding Artificial Intelligence in Research Libraries: - Extensive Literature Review Liber Quarterly:. J Assoc Eur Res Libr. 2022;32(1):1–36.
- Pearl J. The seven tools of causal inference, with reflections on machine learning. Commun ACM. 2019;62(3):54–60.
- 11. Baker D. Towards an automated method to assess data portals in the deep web. *Government Inf Q*. 2019;36(3):43–52.
- Munyengeterwa TS, Richards MB, Eaton JB. Artificial Intelligence Trends and Perceptions: Content Strategy and the Customer Journey. *Inf Resour Manag Assoc*. 2023;p. 33. doi:10.4018/978-1-6684-6366-6.ch006.
- Denning PJ. The Challenges of Artificial Intelligence. Commun ACM. 2018;61(10):13–8.
- International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA); 2020. Available from: https://www.loc.gov/item/lcwaN0022565/.
- 15. Johnson D. The Library in the Machine: AI, Big Data, and Meaning . J Documentation. 2019;75:1319–42.
- Naseri Z, Chakoli AN, Malekolkalami M. We are evaluating and ranking the digital content generation components for marketing the libraries' and information centers' goods and services using the fuzzy TOPSIS technique. *J Inf Sci.* 2023;49(1):261–82.
- Zang T, Zhou T, He X, Yang X, Ikebe K. Rethinking Japanese public libraries from the perspective of time Sustainable Cities and Society. Sustainable Cities Soc. 2022;87:104222.
- Available from: https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/topics/e-lending/ thinkpiece-on-libraries-elending.pdf.20.(26.07.2023.
- Available from: https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/topics/ libraries-development/documents/libraries-un-.

## **Author biography**

Suryakanth Halburgi, Library Assistant 
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6843-0619

Prashant Mukarambi, Librarian

**Cite this article:** Halburgi S, Mukarambi P. The timeless relevance of libraries in the age of artificial intelligence: A review. *IP Indian J Libr Sci Inf Technol* 2023;8(2):84-87.